जी हां। सितम्बर, 1992 में जकार्ता में सम्पन्न हुए गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन शिखर-सम्मेलन ने एक विज्ञप्ति पारित की थी जिसमें समृद्ध औद्योगिकृत देशों और विकासशील देशों के बीच बढ़ते हुए अन्तर के मुद्दे को उठाया गया है। भारत ने ऊपरलिखित अन्तर को पाटने के लिए अनेक सुझाव दिए थे जिन्हें उक्त विज्ञप्ति में शामिल किया गया था। विज्ञप्ति के पाठ का वह भाग, जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक मुद्दों से संबंधित है, प्रासंगिक है और गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन शिखर सम्मेलन के संकलन चयनित दस्तावेज में निर्दिष्ट है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। विज्ञप्ति की प्रमुख बातों में "ऊरुग्वे राउण्ड" को शीघ्र संतुलित रूप में सम्पन्न करके बहुपक्षवाद को मजबूत करने की मांग, विकासशील देशों को अधिक मात्रा में वित्तीय सहायता देने और उन्हें अधिक मात्रा में बाजार तथा प्रौद्योगिकी उपलब्ध कराने की मांग शामिल है।

Diplomatic Immunities available to Indian Staff in receiving Countries

1669. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of staff in the diplomatic offices in various countries;

(b) what is the number out of this who are entitled to diplomatic immunities in the receiving countries; and

(c) what is the level of the various diplomatic offices in various countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The total sanctioned number of staff of Ministry of External Affairs in the Indian diplomatic missions and posts abroad was 1731 as on 1-1-1992.

(b) Out of 1731 posts, 885 are entitled to diplomatic passports which make them eligible for all diplomatic immunities in the receiving countries. Further, under Article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the remaining India-based staff are entitled to the same immunities, except that the immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State does not extend to acts performed outside the course of their duties.

(c) The main diplomatic office in a country is the Embassy in its capital. It is referred to as the High Commission in Commonwealth countries. We have 79 Embassies and 27 High Commissions. The subordinate missions are correspondingly called the Consulates General/Consulates and Assistant High Commissions. There are 28 Consulates General/Consulates and 4 Assistant High Commissions. In addition there are Commissions in Hong Kong and Mombasa and an office of the Embassy of India in Berlin. There are also Special Missions at New York, Geneva and Paris to handle matters related to the United Nations.

Prime Minister's Statement on Human Rights

1670. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Radio Pakistan's report, alleging that Mr. Narasimha Rao (Prime Minister of India) had admitted violation of Human Rights in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, what was the precise statement of the Prime Minister reported by Pak-radio and what was Government's response to the "Mischievous" report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement on the Urdu Service of Radio Pakistan on September 18, 1992, as monitored, was as follows :

"The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Narsimha Rao, has admitted violation of human

rights in different parts of the country and 'occupied Kashmir'. According to Radio Moscow, Mr. Rao said at the Chief Ministers' Conference in New Delhi that the police have killed innocent civilians in Punjab during the retaliatory action against the activities of the Sikhs. He also admitted that the security personnel in Kashmir were involved in killings of innocent people and violating human rights."

The spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, in an official statement, dismissed this report as motivated and mischievous and added that such distortion in a slanted and mischievous manner showed the motivation of those who had put out the story. This denial was also carried by the Indian as well as the Pakistani media on September 22, 1992.

Kashmir Issue in UN General Assembly

1671. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has again raked up the Kashmir issue at the UN General Assembly in September, 1992;

(b) if so, in what precise terms and what was the response of the Indian delegate to the fourth Annual General Assembly thereto; and

(c) whether Pakistan leaves no opportunity at various international fora or bilateral discussions to rake up the Kashmir issue if so, on how many occasions and in what manner Pakistan raised the issue in this fashion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In his statement at the 47th UNGA on 22nd September 1992, the Pakistan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs made a number of references and allegations against India in the context of the situation in Jammu & Kashmir. The Indian representative effectively countered all the allegations made and also highlighted Pakistan's overt and covert interference in India's internal affairs and support for terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan has raised the Kashmir issue on a number of occasions at the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Commission and in other fora.

Pakistani allegations have been suitably and effectively countered by India, on such occasions.

Sri Lankan President's visit to India

1672. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what were the specific subjects discussed with Sri Lankan President R. Premadasa who visited India in the first week of October, 1992 and with results thereof; and

(b) what were the views of the visiting Sri Lankan President particularly in the matter of SAARC and return of Sri Lankan refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b) During the discussions between President of Sri Lanka and PM, SAARC—related matters such as Poverty Alleviation, SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) and cooperation to combat terrorism etc. were covered. Both leaders affirmed the validity of SAARC as a forum for achieving social goals and developing the region's human resource potential.

As regards Sri Lankan refugees, the two leaders expressed satisfaction over their ongoing return to Sri Lanka and agreed to continue cooperation in this regard.

Reviewing Foreign Policy in the changing circumstances

1673. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:
SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA :
DR. ABRAR AHMED :
SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUMDAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are in the process of reviewing the